Table S6

Normative data for the Twenty-Item Values Inventory (TwIVI): Self-reported data

Whole sample Female Male

Value Dimension Mean SD Mean SD Mean SD

(*N* = 29,408) (*N* = 18,318) (*N* = 11,055)

Conformity 3.69 1.30 3.71 1.30 3.65 1.32

Tradition 3.30 1.41 3.34 1.39 3.22 1.43

Benevolence 4.39 1.52 4.44 1.54 4.31 1.48

Universalism 4.24 1.45 4.30 1.44 4.15 1.45

Self-Direction 4.48 1.50 4.47 1.50 4.51 1.52

Stimulation 3.94 1.31 3.94 1.31 3.95 1.31

Hedonism 4.19 1.42 4.19 1.41 4.18 1.43

Achievement 3.73 1.40 3.70 1.38 3.79 1.41

Power 3.36 1.34 3.33 1.33 3.40 1.36

Security 3.59 1.16 3.60 1.15 3.57 1.19

*Note*. Females (62.3%). Age (Mean = 27.5, SD = 9.5).

Sandy, C. J., et al. (2016). "The development and validation of brief and ultrabrief measures of values." J Pers Assess: 1-11.

Values are a central personality construct and the importance of studying them has been well established. To encourage researchers to integrate measures of values into their studies, brief and ultrabrief instruments were developed to recapture the 10 values measured by the 40-item Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ; Schwartz, 2003 ). Rigorous psychometric procedures based on separate derivation (N = 38,049) and evaluation (N = 29,143) samples yielded 10- and 20-item measures of values, which proved to be successful at capturing the patterns and magnitude of correlations associated with the original PVQ. These instruments should be useful to researchers who would like to incorporate a values scale into their study but do not have the space to administer a longer measure.